last several years. Government is examining various proposals to deal with the problem of HSCO incurring heavy losses.

Handling of drills by coal division of Geological Survey of India

2463. SHRI SURAJ PRASAD. Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Drills attached and handled by Coal Division of Geological Survey of India and their State-wise development;

(b) how many Directors (Geology) connected with geological investigation for coal resources are attached to Coal Division and where they are stationed;

(c) what is the number of geological investigations being carried out by Coal Division at present; and

(d) whether it is a fact that all Directors are operating from one station; if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There are 51 drills attached to the Coal Division of Geological Survey of India. Their State-wise deployment is as follows:—

Andhra Pradesh . . .	7
Arunachal Pradesh . . .	1
Assam	1
Bihar	11
Madhya Pradesh . . .	12
Maharashtra	1
Meghalaya	1
Orissa	5
Tamil Nadu	2
West Bengal . . .	10

In addition 2 drills from Western Region are deployed in Rajasthan Lignite Investigation.

(b) There are 9 Directors (Geology) connected with geological activities in Coal Wing of Geological Survey of India. The Headquarters of these Directors is at Calcutta.

(c) The Coal Wing of GSI is carrying out 53 geological investigations during the current Field Season.

(d) The Headquarter of the Directors of Coal Wing is at Calcutta. This is for the purpose of achieving close coordination with the Deputy Director General (Coal) who is stationed at Calcutta, flexible programme of exploration strategy and close interaction between all Coal Directorates and the main user agency viz., Coal India Limited.

Regularisation of contingent workers in the coal division of GSI

2464. SHRI SURAJ PRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contingent workers appointed prior to 31st December, 1969 who are yet to be absorbed in regular posts in Coal Division of Geological Survey of India and the reasons for not regularising their services even after a period of 16 years; and

(b) the number of contingent workers regularised between 1st January, 1970 and 31st December, 1984 and their dates of appointment in contingent establishment?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) There are at present 18 contingent workers in the Coal Division of the Geological Survey of India who were engaged prior to 31.12.1969 who are yet to be absorbed in regular posts. The reasons for their non-regularisation is that some of them did not accept the posts offered to them to be regularised in, while others were found unsuitable for regularisation in spite of several chances given through interviews.

(b) A total of 172 contingent workers were regularised between 1st January, 1970 and 31st December, 1984. These

workers were engaged on contingent basis in the following years:—

Years	No. of workers engaged
1958	1
1963	2
1966	3
1967	4
1968	6
1969	23
1970	14
1971	14
1972	24
1973	22
1974	17
1975	5
1976	18
1977	17
1978	1
1981	1
TOTAL	172

Contingent workers in GSI

2465. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contingent workers employed by the Geological Survey of India on regular basis after 31st October, 1977;

(b) whether the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms instructed all Ministries of Government of India to consider contingent workers employed upto 21st March, 1979 for appointment in regular establishments; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not implementing the orders by the Geological Survey of India?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Geological Survey of India engaged 129 contingent workers in Group C & D posts on a regular basis after 31.10.1977.

(b) and (c) The erstwhile Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms issued instructions on 21st March, 1979 with regard to the regularisation of casual workers in Group D posts, subject to certain conditions. Some contingent employees of Geological Survey of India have not fulfilled these conditions. The question of granting relaxations of these conditions as necessary is currently under discussion with the concerned Departments.

Shortage of chemists in the Geological Survey of India

2466. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND COAL be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India has been getting chemical samples analysed through private agencies on payment on the ground that there are no sufficient number of chemists in the organisation;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some chemists are exclusively deployed for jobs of administrative nature in the office; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL, MINES AND COAL (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, in case of some special investigations or for analysis involving special techniques assistance of Government agencies and research centres is utilised.

(c) and (d) Technical officers of the Geological Survey of India, especially Group 'A' Officers are also groomed for taking up management responsibilities.